

factor $R = \sum(|F_o| - |F_c|) / \sum|F_o|$ decreased to 0.065. After a further 10 cycles of refinement of the full three-dimensional data R took a minimum value of 0.071, at which stage the shifts in the atomic parameters were all less than $\frac{1}{50}$ of the estimated standard deviations. In these calculations the atomic scattering factors given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) for Cs^+ , Br^- and Mn^{2+} were used and inter-layer scaling was achieved by scaling the observed to the calculated structure factors.

The calculated structure factors of 55 symmetrically independent unobserved reflexions were all less than the minimum observable value. The final atomic parameters are given in Table 2 and the observed and calculated structure factors compared in Table 3.

Table 2. Final atomic parameters

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

Equipoint	x	y	z	$B(\text{\AA}^2)$
Mn $2a$	0	0	0	1.78 (32)
Cs $2d$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	2.34 (17)
Br $6h$	0.1617 (10)	0.3234 (10)	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.72 (11)

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

H	K	F _o	F _c	H	K	F _o	F _c	H	K	F _o	F _c	H	K	F _o	F _c	H	K	F _o	F _c	
L=0																				
2 0	96	-92	6 2	29	-30	3 1	17	-24	2 2	151	-154	4 1	13	-11	6 1	16	15			
3 0	69	-60	8 2	2	50	56	4 4	1	17	19	16	3 2	20	-20	2 2	2	173	158		
4 0	70	-64	3 3	39	38	3 2	32	25	4 2	86	82	4 2	108	100	3 2	26	23			
6 0	132	134	6 3	3	18	17	4 5	2	2	52	52	5 2	2	17	4 4	2	35	-36		
7 0	27	26	4 4	4	109	106	6 6	2	2	41	-38	6 6	66	-63	3 3	2	22	16		
8 0	28	-24	5 4	17	21	6 4	55	-48	4 4	35	34	4 4	40	41	4 4	2	20	-23		
1 1	81	75	6 6	4	22	-19	6 8	0	4	75	-74	6 8	24	-23	3 3	3	20	43		
2 1	7	10	L=1	0	168	-219	L=2	165	147	6 4	35	34	2 2	2	50	-50	4 4	80		
3 1	26	22	2 0	0	106	106	L=3	175	170	4 4	35	34	3 0	37	4 4	37	114	-118		
4 1	48	43	2 2	0	175	170	L=4	0	175	4 4	35	34	4 0	43	4 4	37	94	93		
6 1	18	19	3 3	0	18	-18	3 0	17	14	6 6	0	0	6 0	97	99	0	0	-39		
7 1	19	21	4 4	0	145	153	4 0	129	-128	7 0	0	0	13	20	20	4 4	80	74		
2 2	202	231	7 0	0	23	15	8 8	0	39	42	8 0	45	51	1 1	1	42	44	48		
3 2	32	31	3 3	0	50	-59	2 2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	11	6	50	-48	
4 2	53	49	4 4	0	32	31	3 3	1	34	31	3 3	1	1	1	1	1	15	29	32	
5 2	30	26	2 2	0	1	17	1 1	29	30	3 3	1	14	3 1	26	29	4 4	6	30		

Discussion

Cs and Br atoms form an approximate hexagonal close-packed array such that each Cs atom has 12 nearest Br neighbours. The Mn atoms occupy those octahedral sites which are bounded exclusively by Br atoms.

The Mn-Br octahedra share opposite faces to form chains, of composition $(\text{MnBr}_3)_n^{2-}$, parallel to the c axis. The trigonal distortion of the octahedra is presumably due to the repulsion of successive Mn^{2+} ions in the chains so

that the Br atoms in the shared faces are brought closer together, thereby making the Br(1)-Mn-Br(1) and Br(2)-Mn-Br(2) angles less than 90° and the Br(1)-Mn-Br(2) angle correspondingly greater. Bond lengths and angles are given in Table 4.

Table 4. Bond lengths and angles

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	Multiplicity	
Mn-Br octahedron:		
Mn-Br(1,2)	6	2.683 (6) Å
Br(1)-Br(1)	3 } 3 }	3.691 (12)
Br(2)-Br(2)	3 }	
Br(1)-Br(2)	6	3.893 (5)
Angles		
Br(1)-Mn-Br(1)	3 } 3 }	86.9 (0.2)°
Br(2)-Mn-Br(2)	3 }	
Br(1)-Mn-Br(2)	6	93.1 (0.2)
Cs-Br distances:		
Cs-Br(2)	6	3.805 (8) Å
Cs-Br(1)	3 } 3 }	3.967 (4)
Cs-Br(3)	3 }	

Location of atoms:

Mn at (000)

Cs at ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$)

Br(1), Br(2), Br(3) at $z = -\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ respectively.

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The crystal structure of the nitroxide free radical 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carbamidopyrroline-1-oxyl. By JUNE W. TURLEY and F. PETER BOER, *The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan 48640, U.S.A.*

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The crystal and molecular structure of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carbamidopyrroline-1-oxyl, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray diffraction study. The crystals are in the monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 8.039$ (2), $b = 11.324$ (2), $c = 11.537$ (2) Å, and $\beta = 91.75$ (1)° measured at 24°C ; $D_x = 1.160$ g.cm $^{-3}$. Intensity data were measured on a four-circle diffractometer using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (1.5418 Å), and the structure was solved by statistical methods. Full-matrix least-squares refinement converged at $R = 5.2\%$ for 1474 reflections above background, with anisotropic thermal parameters assumed for C, N, and O and isotropic thermal parameters for H. The ring system and the nitroxide function were found to be planar.

The current interest in nitroxide free radicals stems largely from their utility in electron spin resonance spectroscopy as spin labels in normally diamagnetic systems (Griffith &

Waggoner, 1969; Snipes & Keith, 1970). The sensitivity of these labels to the local environment of the diamagnetic molecule is related to the geometry of the label itself. The

two earliest structure reports in the literature, for di-*p*-anilyl nitroxide (Hanson, 1953) and di-*t*-butyl nitroxide (Andersen & Andersen, 1966), were consistent with a planar configuration at nitrogen but could not be regarded as completely conclusive as regards this point. Therefore, a report by Lajzėrowicz-Bonneteau (1968) that a nonplanar nitroxide configuration existed in 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinol-1-oxyl aroused considerable interest. This result was subsequently confirmed by Berliner (1970), although the angle between the N–O bond and the C–N–C plane was revised from the earlier value of 21° (Lajzėrowicz-Bonneteau, 1968) to 15.8 ± 0.8°. At approximately the same time, the existence of planar forms of the nitroxide free radicals was definitively established by the remeasurement of the structure of potassium-2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carboxypyrroline-1-oxyl (Boeyens & Kruger, 1970). We report here the crystal structure of a closely related compound, 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carbamidopyrroline-1-oxyl, wherein the configuration at nitrogen is again found to be planar, and where bond distances and angles are in excellent agreement with the values found by Boeyens & Kruger (1970).

This compound, C₉H₁₅N₂O₂, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *P*2₁/*c*. The lattice constants (*a* = 8.039 ± 0.002, *b* = 11.324 ± 0.002, *c* = 11.537 ± 0.002 Å, β = 91.75 ± 0.01°), as determined by least-squares refinement of the setting angles for 10 reflections (Cu Kα radiation) on a Picker four-circle goniostat, give a calculated density of 1.160 g.cm⁻³ for *Z* = 4. Of 1802 X-ray intensities measured on the diffractometer in 2θ-scan mode 1474 intensities that satisfied the condition *I* > 3σ(*I*) were used for subsequent refinement. Absorption corrections were not needed (μ = 6.85 cm⁻¹), but a correction for secondary extinction was made. The phase problem was solved by iterative application of the Σ₂ formula (Dewar & Stone, 1968), and the positions of the nonhydrogen atoms were determined from an *E* map based on 300 reflections. All hydrogen atoms were subsequently located in a difference Fourier synthesis, and full-matrix least-squares refinement of atomic coordinates,

hydrogen isotropic temperature factors, and C, N, and O anisotropic thermal parameters converged to a final conventional *R* value of 5.2%. Scattering factors for C, N, and O were taken from *International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography* (1962), while those for hydrogen were from Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965). Table 1 shows the final atomic parameters. Structure factors are given in Table 2.

The structure is shown in Fig. 1, and bond distances and angles are given in Table 3. The N–O distance of 1.267 ± 0.005 Å, intermediate between an N–O double-bond length of 1.20 Å and a single-bond length of 1.44 Å (Pauling, 1960), is consistent with an electronic structure in which the bonding σ and π orbitals are filled by electron pairs, and the antibonding π* orbital contains the lone electron. The N–O

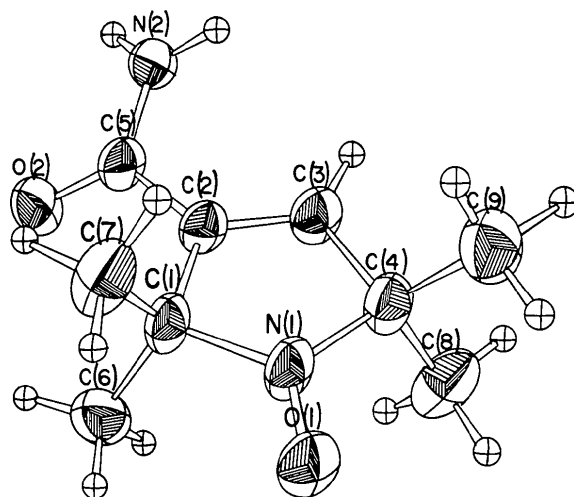


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carbamidopyrroline-1-oxyl with thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability.

Table 1. Final atomic parameters

Anisotropic temperature factors are in the form: exp [-(*h*²β₁₁ + *k*²β₂₂ + *l*²β₃₃ + 2*hk*β₁₂ + 2*hl*β₁₃ + 2*kl*β₂₃)].

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	10 ⁴ β ₁₁	10 ⁴ β ₂₂	10 ⁴ β ₃₃	10 ⁴ β ₁₂	10 ⁴ β ₁₃	10 ⁴ β ₂₃
C(1)	0.7668 (3)	0.2748 (3)	0.2786 (2)	90 (4)	78 (3)	63 (2)	13 (3)	-5 (2)	17 (2)
C(2)	0.8028 (3)	0.3607 (2)	0.1823 (2)	108 (4)	60 (2)	52 (2)	7 (3)	-13 (2)	5 (2)
C(3)	0.9631 (3)	0.3676 (3)	0.1616 (2)	113 (4)	77 (3)	65 (2)	11 (3)	-3 (3)	21 (2)
C(4)	1.0684 (3)	0.2863 (3)	0.2339 (2)	96 (4)	88 (3)	66 (2)	10 (3)	0 (2)	20 (2)
C(5)	0.6682 (3)	0.4238 (2)	0.1154 (2)	103 (4)	63 (2)	57 (2)	5 (3)	-13 (2)	2 (2)
C(6)	0.6600 (5)	0.1685 (3)	0.2427 (4)	152 (6)	79 (3)	132 (4)	-18 (4)	-34 (4)	39 (3)
C(7)	0.6976 (5)	0.3359 (4)	0.3844 (3)	193 (7)	127 (4)	76 (3)	41 (5)	27 (4)	26 (3)
C(8)	1.1517 (5)	0.1913 (4)	0.1613 (3)	184 (7)	121 (4)	90 (3)	58 (5)	25 (4)	17 (3)
C(9)	1.1965 (5)	0.3499 (4)	0.3105 (4)	134 (6)	113 (4)	120 (4)	-8 (4)	-35 (4)	28 (4)
N(1)	0.9389 (3)	0.2331 (2)	0.3055 (2)	98 (4)	86 (2)	69 (2)	16 (2)	-8 (2)	30 (2)
N(2)	0.7086 (3)	0.5266 (2)	0.0684 (2)	109 (4)	66 (2)	76 (2)	-1 (2)	-31 (2)	13 (2)
O(1)	0.9710 (2)	0.1566 (2)	0.3834 (2)	147 (4)	112 (2)	91 (2)	25 (2)	-7 (2)	55 (2)
O(2)	0.5288 (2)	0.3799 (2)	0.1036 (2)	114 (3)	88 (2)	105 (2)	-14 (2)	-36 (2)	32 (2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> †(Å ²)	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> †(Å ²)	
H(1)	0.009 (4)	0.423 (3)	0.108 (3)	4.6 (0.7)	H(9)	0.697 (4)	0.277 (3)	0.445 (3)	6.6 (0.9)
H(2)	0.066 (6)	0.151 (4)	0.117 (4)	8.8 (1.4)	H(10)	0.582 (5)	0.372 (3)	0.364 (3)	7.5 (1.0)
H(3)	0.235 (5)	0.229 (3)	0.109 (3)	8.1 (1.1)	H(11)	0.665 (4)	0.110 (3)	0.302 (3)	6.2 (0.9)
H(4)	0.210 (4)	0.135 (3)	0.220 (3)	5.4 (0.8)	H(12)	0.542 (5)	0.188 (3)	0.228 (3)	8.1 (1.1)
H(5)	0.290 (4)	0.384 (3)	0.263 (3)	6.1 (0.9)	H(13)	0.713 (5)	0.127 (3)	0.174 (3)	6.9 (1.1)
H(6)	0.253 (4)	0.294 (3)	0.363 (3)	6.0 (0.8)	H(14)	0.635 (6)	0.561 (2)	0.017 (2)	3.3 (0.6)
H(7)	0.144 (5)	0.412 (4)	0.355 (4)	7.6 (1.2)	H(15)	0.810 (4)	0.560 (3)	0.083 (3)	4.4 (0.8)
H(8)	0.777 (5)	0.407 (4)	0.414 (3)	8.7 (1.2)					

† Isotropic temperature factor.

bond in nitrobenzene has also been described as a three-electron bond (Forrester, Hay & Thomson, 1968). The atoms C(1), C(4), N(1), and O(1) are coplanar within 0.004 Å, and the N-O bond forms an angle of less than 0.03° with the least-squares plane through the five ring atoms. (The maximum deviation of any atom from this plane is 0.013 Å.)

Table 2. Structure factors in e x 100.

Table with columns for K, L, F0RS F0ALC, and multiple rows of numerical data representing structure factors. The table is organized into several sections with headers like '*** H = 0 ***', '*** H = 2 ***', and '*** H = 1 ***'.

Table 3. Bond distances and angles

Selected distances (Å)*		Angles (°)			
C(1)–C(2)	1·511 (7)	N(1)–C(1)–C(2)	99·2	N(1)–C(4)–C(3)	99·7
C(2)–C(3)	1·319 (7)	N(1)–C(1)–C(6)	108·5	N(1)–C(4)–C(8)	110·2
C(3)–C(4)	1·487 (7)	N(1)–C(1)–C(7)	109·7	N(7)–C(4)–C(9)	110·1
C(4)–N(1)	1·477 (7)	C(2)–C(1)–C(6)	115·3	C(3)–C(4)–C(8)	112·4
N(1)–C(1)	1·486 (6)	C(2)–C(1)–C(7)	112·2	C(3)–C(4)–C(9)	113·3
		C(6)–C(1)–C(7)	111·2	C(8)–C(4)–C(9)	110·7
N(1)–O(1)	1·267 (5)	C(1)–C(2)–C(3)	112·5	C(1)–N(1)–C(4)	114·8
C(2)–C(5)	1·490 (7)	C(1)–C(2)–C(5)	122·4	C(1)–N(1)–O(1)	122·2
C(5)–O(2)	1·230 (7)	C(3)–C(2)–C(5)	125·1	C(4)–N(1)–O(1)	123·0
C(5)–N(2)	1·329 (7)				
C(1)–C(6)	1·526 (8)	C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	113·8	C(2)–C(5)–N(2)	116·6
C(1)–C(7)	1·521 (8)	H(1)–C(3)–C(4)	122·4	C(2)–C(5)–O(2)	120·5
C(4)–C(8)	1·529 (9)	H(1)–C(3)–C(2)	123·7	N(2)–C(5)–O(2)	122·8
C(4)–C(9)	1·517 (8)				
O(1)–N(2)	3·003 (6)				
O(1)–H(15)	2·097				
N(2)–H(15)	0·883				
O(2)–N(2)	2·908 (6)				
O(2)–H(14)	2·000				
N(2)–H(14)	0·898				

* Errors in the last significant figure are given in parentheses for distances, and are approximately 0·5° for angles involving nonhydrogen atoms.

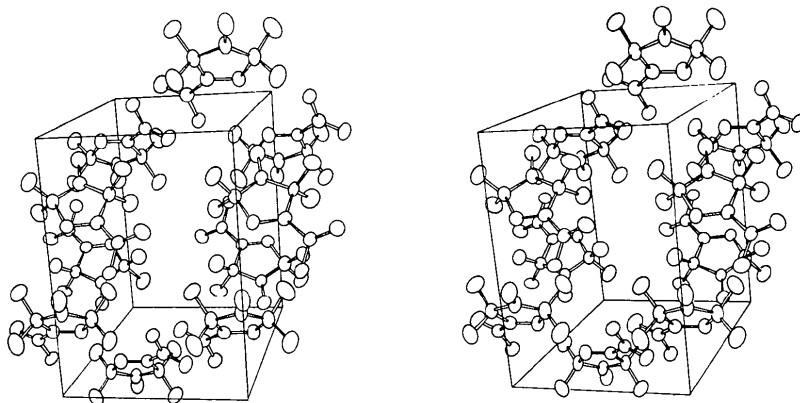


Fig. 2. Crystal structure of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-3-carbamidopyrroline-1-oxyl. The *b* axis is vertical and the *a* axis horizontal.

The heterocyclic C–N distances of $1·477 \pm 0·007$ and $1·486 \pm 0·006$ Å, and the C(2)=C(3) distance of $1·319 \pm 0·007$ Å are normal (Sutton, 1965) and indicate the absence of electron delocalization in the ring. The plane of the amide group makes an angle of 29·0° with that of the ring.

Two types of N–H···O hydrogen bonds, both linear and fairly weak, exist in the crystal structure (Fig. 2). The shorter type, of length 2·908 Å, occurs in pairs between the amide nitrogen atoms and the carbonyl oxygen atoms of adjacent molecules to form dimers across centers of symmetry. Even weaker interactions, of length 3·003 Å, link the amide groups to the oxyl oxygen atoms of other molecules to form a three-dimensional network.

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